

Wilbur and Orville Wright dreamt of searing and sweeping across the sky, of far away places and thrilling adventures. They were crazy enough to believe that their dream of flight was within their grasp. On December 17, 1903, by making the dream of flight a reality, the Brothers gave us one of our hearts great desires, they gave us wings.

The Wilbur and Orville Wright Federal Buildings, located in Washington, DC, follows the long line of history makers that have left an indelible impression on the city and the country. Earlier this year, the Dayton community celebrated the Centennial of Flight and the shared aviation heritage of Dayton, OH and Kitty Hawk, NC. As a cosponsor of H.R. 3118, I am pleased to offer my support and to commend my good friend and colleague Representative ROBIN HAYES for his leadership.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3118, a bill to designate the Federal Building located at 800 Independence Avenue as the Orville Wright Federal Building, and the Federal building located at 600 Independence Avenue as the Wilbur Wright Federal Building. Fittingly, these buildings house the headquarters of the Federal Aviation Administration.

Wilbur Wright was born on a farm near Millville, Indiana, in 1867, and his younger brother Orville was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1871. Both boys were excellent students with a love for invention. As young men in Dayton, the Wright brothers owned a now-famous bicycle shop where they sold and repaired bicycles. In a few short years the shop was a huge success, and the men earned a reputation as talented mechanics. The profits from their bicycle shop were put toward their aviation experiments, providing the seeds of what would become our modern aviation industry.

Between 1899 and 1903 the brothers had developed five experimental airplanes, including the 1899 Wright Kite and the 1902 Glider. Then, in 1903, with a flight of 120 feet lasting a total of 12 seconds, the Wright brothers launched the world into the age of aviation. These daring experiments laid the groundwork for the American aviation industry, which in 2002 employed 621,000 people, had more than 9 million departures, carried 612,000,000 passengers, flew 25 billion miles, included 5,000 passenger jets, 1,000 cargo jets, and over several hundred propeller planes.

The Wright brothers' personal history and amazing achievements are the stuff of American legend. This designation honors the contributions they made to American history.

As we approach the 100th anniversary of the Wright brothers' historic flight at Kitty Hawk on December 17, 1903, it is a just and fitting tribute to name the Federal Aviation Administration Headquarters Buildings after the "Fathers of Aviation".

I urge my colleagues to honor the Wright brothers and to support H.R. 3118.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3118, legislation to name the Federal office buildings at 600 and 800 Independence Avenue, SW., in Washington, DC in honor of Wilbur and Orville Wright. I thank my colleague and friend from North Carolina, Robin Hayes, for introducing this bill, and I was pleased to add my name as an original co-sponsor.

This legislation is an appropriate honor for the Wright Brothers for two reasons. First, the office buildings currently house the main of-

fices of the Federal Aviation Administration, which was made possible by the development of manned flight. Second, these two buildings are literally across the street from the original Wright 1903 Flyer, which is maintained in its place of honor at the National Air and Space Museum.

It is also appropriate that this action will take place this year, on the centennial of the Wright Brothers' great achievement. We have already seen an amazing series of events in the Dayton, Ohio area commemorating this landmark year, and we look forward to the 100th anniversary this December, where the first flight will be appropriately commemorated at Kitty Hawk in North Carolina.

As air travel continues to change our world, there has been a growing appreciation and public interest in the earliest days of manned flight. The past few years has seen the establishment in Ohio of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park encompassing the Wright Cycle Shop; Huffman Prairie Flying Field; the John W. Berry, Sr. Wright Brothers Aviation Center; and the Paul Laurence Dunbar State Memorial. Additionally, a new interpretive center was recently opened at Huffman Prairie at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in my district, where the Wright Brothers perfected the techniques they first used at Kitty Hawk.

As an Ohioan, I am proud to reside in the same state as the two brothers whose invention changed the world. I appreciate Representative HAYES authoring this legislation to provide a visible and appropriate commemoration of the lives of Wilbur and Orville Wright in our Nation's Capital, and urge its approval by the House of Representatives.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3118.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 394) recognizing the American Concrete Institute's 100-year contribution as the standards development organization of the concrete industry and for the safe and technologically current construction activity it has enabled, which contributes to the economic stability, quality of life, durability of infrastructure, and international competitiveness of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 394

Whereas concrete is the world's most consumed man-made material and second only to water of all materials consumed;

Whereas production of concrete exceeded 3,500,000,000 cubic yards worldwide in 2002, more than a half cubic yard for every person on the planet;

Whereas production of concrete exceeded 500,000,000 cubic yards domestically in 2002, approximately two cubic yards for every person in the United States;

Whereas the ready mixed component alone of total concrete production in the United States in 2002 was enough to build a continuous road ten feet wide and four inches thick encircling the globe at the equator nearly 51 times;

Whereas concrete construction provided 2,000,000 jobs in the United States in 2002 during a time of economic recession;

Whereas the concrete industry provides employment to numerous skilled employees, including batchers, truck drivers, ironworkers, laborers, carpenters, finishers, equipment operators, and testing technicians, as well as professional engineers, architects, surveyors, and inspectors;

Whereas concrete was the predominant material of choice in a construction industry that built \$843,000,000,000 of construction in 2001, being used in virtually every construction project;

Whereas concrete has an estimated \$200,000,000 annual impact on Gross Domestic Product;

Whereas the concrete industry is a significant contributor to the economy of every Congressional district in the United States;

Whereas the many agencies of the Federal Government rely upon the American Concrete Institute, the technical society for the concrete industry, as a major standards developing organization for concrete design, construction, and repair;

Whereas the American Concrete Institute has, through its 18,000-member network of private and public sector volunteer citizens, developed and operated a review system that has provided concrete standards and guides for durable, safe, and uniform construction in the United States; and

Whereas the American Concrete Institute celebrates its 100th anniversary of service in advancing the technology of concrete for educational and scientific purposes in order to increase the knowledge and understanding of concrete materials and to support programs that improve concrete design and construction for the common good: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the American Concrete Institute—

(A) for 100 years of service to the people of the United States as the technical society for the concrete industry; and

(B) for the economic stability, quality of life, durability of infrastructure, and international competitiveness that the Institute has made possible to the United States; and

(2) encourages and supports the designation of an appropriate day as ACI Centennial Day in recognition of 100 years of service by the American Concrete Institute to the people of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 394 recognizes the American Concrete Institute's 100-year contribution as the standards development organization of the concrete industry. ACI has made a valuable and lasting contribution to our Nation's infrastructure and economy and improved the quality of life for all our citizens.

Concrete is the world's most consumed man-made material and is the predominant material of choice in a construction industry that built \$843 billion of construction in the year 2001. Virtually every construction project uses concrete, from roads and bridges to homes and skyscrapers.

Major concrete operations continually function in every congressional district, creating well-paying jobs and boosting local economies. In 2002, concrete construction provided 2 million jobs in the United States. The concrete industry provides employment for numerous skilled employees, including batchers, truck drivers, iron workers, laborers, carpenters, finishers, equipment operators, and testing technicians, as well as professional engineers, architects, surveyors, and inspectors.

The American Concrete Institute has, through its 18,000-member network of public and private sector volunteer citizens, developed and operated a review system that has provided concrete standards and guides for durable, safe, and uniform construction in the United States. ACI's achievements over the past 100 years have strengthened our Nation both structurally and economically.

I commend the American Concrete Institute for 100 years of service to the people of the United States as the technical society for the concrete industry and look forward to working with them in the future to help improve our Nation's infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I too rise in support of this resolution. As has been pointed out, concrete is ubiquitous in terms of our daily life. Life as we experience it in the United States, and, indeed, increasingly in any developed country would be impossible without the use of this product. It does, in fact, touch every community. It is a backbone in terms of economic development for organized labor, for skilled building trades. It touches a wide array of people who are actually making the built environment.

The work that has been done by the Concrete Institute is critical. We have seen across the world examples of what happens when we rely on concrete that is not properly made, where the standards are not observed. It is a serious matter in terms of destruction where in the case of an earthquake or other natural disaster we have seen lives lost and commerce disrupted.

Here in this country, as a result of the work of the institute and the thou-

sands of companies and professionals who are associated with it, we have been able to extend the use of concrete in creative and innovative ways, protecting the environment, enhancing the built environment.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the American Concrete Institute as it celebrates its 100th anniversary, advancing the technology of concrete for educational and scientific purposes in order to increase the knowledge, understanding of the materials, and the safety of our communities.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of two resolutions under consideration in the House today: H. Con. Res. 280, which honors the 100th Anniversary of the National Stone, Sand and Gravel Association, and H. Res. 394, which recognizes the 100th Anniversary of the American Concrete Institute.

These resolutions come before us at a particularly appropriate time, as we continue working to reauthorize our Nation's primary transportation law. We all know that transportation investment yields tremendous economic dividends. For each \$1 billion invested in our infrastructure, we create 47,500 jobs and generate \$6.2 billion in economic activity. Of course, we could not accomplish any of this growth without the materials needed to pave new roads, build new mass transit systems, repair sidewalks and rehabilitate aging bridges.

Since coming to Congress and joining the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I have had the privilege of learning more about the valuable contribution that these industries make in our communities and in the course of daily lives. If it weren't for the producers we are honoring today none of us could have flown to our Nation's capital, driven to this building or walked in this great building.

For 100 years, the National Stone, Sand and Gravel Association has represented producers of construction aggregates in this country and around the world. Their products have been the crucial building blocks in countless projects, from constructing the interstate highway system to building local hospitals for veterans. As this resolution notes, the Association has worked tirelessly to improve its products to save taxpayers money, and to further the professional development of industry employees to improve employee safety and health at workplaces.

The concrete industry has also contributed immensely to the development of our Nation. Production of concrete exceeded 3,500,000,000 cubic yards worldwide in 2002, with 500,000,000 cubic yards produced in our Nation alone. H. Res. 394 honors the American Concrete Industry's 100 years of service to the people of the United States as the technical society for the concrete industry and as an engine behind the extraordinary economic progress and prosperity that we have enjoyed as a Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support both of these resolutions, which honor great service to the American people and to the transportation community in particular. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 394.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE NATIONAL STONE, SAND & GRAVEL ASSOCIATION

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 280) recognizing the National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association for reaching its 100th Anniversary, and for the many vital contributions of its members to the Nation's economy and to improving the quality of life through the constantly expanding roles stone, sand, and gravel serve in the Nation's everyday life.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 280

Whereas the National Quarry Owners Association, the precursor of the National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association, was founded on May 19, 1903, and represents approximately 800 members with more than 10,000 operations across North America;

Whereas the National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association, an international trade association with members throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and throughout the world, represents producers of construction aggregates—sand, gravel, and crushed stone—and by product volume is the largest mining trade association in the world;

Whereas the National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association has advocated tirelessly for a strong infrastructure and transportation system that serves the Nation's needs and interests;

Whereas the National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association is a key member of the Transportation Construction Coalition and a founding member of Americans for Transportation Mobility whose objective is to improve the Nation's roads, bridges, mass transit systems, waterways, airports, and water and wastewater system that are the backbone of the Nation's economy;

Whereas the National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association invests valuable resources into improving the professional development of industry employees by sponsoring educational seminars, and advocates that members maintain a strong and unwavering commitment to safety and health at workplaces;

Whereas the National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association believes all legislation and regulations should be based on sound science and encourages members to meet all established environmental, safety, and health regulatory requirements, and where possible to do better than the law or regulation requires;

Whereas among the environmental benefits of the use of aggregates are erosion and flood control, reclaimed land and water improvements, wildlife and habitat creation and enhancement, water and sewage treatment plant construction, flue gas desulfurization,